

WREXHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1959

T. KENRICK HUGHES, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

D. THOMAS, F.A.P.H.I., C.M.I.

(Retired—March, 1959).

S. DAVIES, M.A.P.H.I., C.M.I.

(Appointed—March, 1959).



STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

T. KENRICK HUGHES, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

---

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING OFFICER

\*D. THOMAS, F.A.P.H.I., C.M.I. (Retired—March, 1959).

\*S. DAVIES, M.A.P.H.I., C.M.I. (Appointed—March, 1959).

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING OFFICER.

\*S. DAVIES, M.A.P.H.I., C.M.I.

\*C. DAVIES, M.A.P.H.I. (Appointed—May, 1959).

---

PUBLIC HEALTH, HOUSING AND PETROLEUM INSPECTORS

\*H. C. D. JONES.

E. LLOYD, C.M.I.

\*C. DAVIES.

H. JONES, C.M.I.

D. R. GEORGE.

\*O. C. R. ROBERTS. C.M.I.

\*J. MORGAN, C.M.I.

JUNIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

\*S. A. HUGHES (Appointed—June, 1959).

PUPIL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

\*S. A. HUGHES.

B. JONES.

M. HUGHES.

REFUSE REMOVAL SUPERINTENDENT

W. I. HUGHES.

CHIEF CLERK

Miss O. M. DAVIES.

JUNIOR CLERK

Miss M. W. EVANS.

---

CLERK OF THE COUNCIL

TREVOR L. WILLIAMS, LL.M.

---

ENGINEER

T. A. BOWEN, M.I.Mun.E.

DEPUTY ENGINEER

E. R. MYERS, A.M.I.Mun.E.

---

CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL

COUNCILLOR R. D. JONES, J.P.

VICE CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL

COUNCILLOR G. W. MATTHEWS.

CHAIRMAN OF HEALTH COMMITTEE

COUNCILLOR R. D. JONES.

VICE CHAIRMAN OF HEALTH COMMITTEE

COUNCILLOR J. E. POWELL.

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE CONSISTS OF ALL MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

---

\* Part of Year.

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**  
**FOR THE YEAR 1959.**

*To the Chairman and Members of the*  
**HEALTH COMMITTEE.**

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my ninth Annual Report on the health and vital statistics of the Wrexham Rural District for the year ended 31st December, 1959.

The Vital Statistics have been set out in the form indicated by the Ministry of Health, who have asked for additional information in respect of the number of infant deaths occurring under one week and also for the Perinatal mortality rate which is made up of the total infant deaths below one week old combined with the total number of still births.

The Slum Clearance programme was continued during the year and many families were rehoused in the new housing sites. One unfortunate result has been that the demolition of the unfit houses has not kept pace with the rehousing programme, so that some of our villages are becoming unsightly, owing to these derelict properties.

There is an urgent need for houses to meet the general needs of the public, for young couples getting married have no hope of a Council House for years and depend on the hospitality of their parents, which often results in overcrowding.

The provision of bungalows for the aged has been one of the bright features of the housing programme, for they are much appreciated and sought after.

There were no epidemics of infectious disease during the year, but new cases of Tuberculosis increased in number, which shows that this disease is still unconquered. The campaign against this disease needs to be pressed on vigorously. B.C.G. vaccination is one way of doing this and the County Council has extended its arrangements to include all children from 13 to 16 years.

There have been no major outbreaks of Food Poisoning in our District which indicates that the preparation and handling of food is carried out under hygienic conditions. One cannot emphasise too strongly the need for perfect cleanliness in this respect.

During the year, I have received the help and co-operation of the Chief Public Health Inspector and his staff, together with the valuable aid of the clerical staff, to whom I am very grateful.

I should also like to thank the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their kindness and consideration.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

T. KENRICK HUGHES,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## 1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres) .....	72,370
Population, R.G.'s Estimate, 1959, Mid-Annual .....	61,980
Population, Density per acre .....	0.86
Number of Inhabited Houses .....	20,740
Number of Inhabited Council Houses .....	6,574
Sum represented by a 1d. Rate, 1958—1959 .....	£1,647 15s. 4d.

## 2. VITAL STATISTICS.

Comparability Factor. 1.00 (Births). 1.15 (Deaths).

<b>LIVE BIRTHS.</b>				<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate .....	.....	.....		469	470	939
Illegitimate .....	.....	.....		17	21	38
		Total .....		<u>486</u>	<u>491</u>	<u>977</u>

Birth Rate per 1000 population.	Crude	15.76
	Adjusted	15.76
	England and Wales	16.50
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live Births		3.89

<b>STILL BIRTHS.</b>				<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate .....	.....	.....		15	16	31
Illegitimate .....	.....	.....		3	.....	3
		Total .....		<u>18</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>34</u>

Still Birth Rate per 1000 Live and Still Births .....	33.63
England and Wales	20.70

<b>TOTAL BIRTHS (LIVE AND STILL).</b>				<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate .....	.....	.....		484	486	970
Illegitimate .....	.....	.....		20	21	41
		Total .....		<u>504</u>	<u>507</u>	<u>1011</u>

<b>DEATHS.</b>				<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
				<u>407</u>	<u>327</u>	<u>734</u>

Death Rate per 1000 population.	Crude	11.84
	Adjusted	13.62
	England and Wales	11.6

<b>MATERNAL MORTALITY.</b>				<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .....	.....	.....		.....	.....
Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births—					

<b>INFANTILE MORTALITY.</b>				<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate .....	.....	.....		15	13	28
Illegitimate .....	.....	.....		1	.....	1
		Total .....		<u>16</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>29</u>

# INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES.

Total Infant Deaths per 1000 total Live Births .....	29.68
England and Wales .....	22.0
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1000 legitimate live births .....	29.82
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births .....	26.32
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1000 Total Live Births .....	20.47
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births). .....	18.42
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and still births) .....	51.43

## WREXHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL. 1959.

TABLE 1.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Number of Houses 1959</i>	<i>Population (Estim.)</i>	<i>Density of Population per acre</i>	<i>Rateable Value</i>
					£
Abenbury .....	1717	110	297	0.17	17,103
Allington .....	3578	495	1385	0.39	12,080
Bersham .....	1784	1469	4302	2.41	27,349
Bieston .....	1683	57	191	0.11	3,945
Broughton .....	1089	2295	6740	6.19	32,492
Brymbo .....	2543	1315	4120	1.62	38,534
Burton .....	2869	248	798	0.28	6,139
Cefn .....	1876	2171	6204	3.31	51,762
Erbistock .....	2919	132	450	0.15	2,593
Eddig .....	287	9	40	0.14	819
Esc. Above .....	3953	178	483	0.12	4,115
Esc. Below .....	1640	850	2638	1.61	25,169
Gresford .....	1099	643	1520	1.38	19,812
Gwersyllt .....	2103	2054	6108	2.90	37,550
Holt .....	2912	348	1081	0.37	6,213
Isycoed .....	3532	99	414	0.11	30,824
Llangollen R. ....	9953	857	2752	0.28	18,139
Llantysilio .....	5163	197	588	0.11	2,926
Llay .....	2251	988	3465	1.54	39,276
Marchwiell .....	3389	284	617	0.18	11,751
Minera .....	1393	413	1189	0.85	7,624
Penycae .....	4694	954	2793	0.60	13,353
Rhos .....	1441	3387	10,243	7.11	52,157
Ruabon .....	5906	1091	3249	0.55	28,456
Sesswick .....	2596	96	313	0.12	5,393
Gas Board .....					27,163
Total .....	72,370	20,740	61,980	0.86	522,737

Product of a Penny Rate—1958/1959—£1,674 15s. 4d.



**TABLE 2.**  
**ANALYSIS OF VITAL STATISTICS.**

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Es- tim- ated Pop.</i>	<i>Births</i>			<i>Birth Rate per 1000 Pop.</i>	<i>Dths</i>	<i>Death Rate per 1000 Pop.</i>	<i>Dths un- der one year</i>	<i>Inf. Mort. Rate per 1000 births</i>	<i>Dths from Tu- ber- cul- osis</i>
		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Tot.</i>						
Abenbury	297	2	2	4	13.47	5	16.84	.....	.....	.....
Allington	1385	3	11	14	10.11	9	6.50	.....	.....	.....
Bersham	4302	30	36	66	15.34	58	13.48	4	60.61	.....
Bieston .....	191	4	.....	4	20.94	1	5.24	.....	.....	.....
Broughton	6740	71	57	128	18.99	86	12.76	4	31.25	2
Brymbo .....	4120	46	30	76	18.45	48	11.65	2	26.32	2
Burton .....	798	4	4	8	10.02	7	8.77	1	125.	.....
Cefn .....	6204	51	48	99	15.95	69	11.12	2	20.20	.....
Erbistock	450	3	1	4	8.89	5	11.11	.....	.....	.....
Erddig .....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Esc. Above	483	5	2	7	14.50	3	6.21	.....	.....	.....
Esc. Below	2638	18	34	52	19.72	33	12.51	1	19.23	.....
Gresford	1520	16	18	34	22.37	22	14.47	.....	.....	.....
Gwersyllt	6108	55	58	113	18.50	66	10.80	4	35.40	.....
Holt .....	1081	12	7	19	17.58	9	8.33	2	105.26	.....
Isycoed .....	414	4	3	7	16.91	5	12.08	.....	.....	.....
Llan. R. ....	2752	21	13	34	12.36	37	13.45	.....	.....	.....
Llantysilio	588	4	5	9	15.31	7	11.91	.....	.....	.....
Llay .....	3465	28	27	55	15.88	35	10.10	.....	.....	.....
Marchwiell	617	2	3	5	8.10	10	16.21	.....	.....	.....
Minera .....	1189	9	9	18	15.14	23	19.34	.....	.....	.....
Penycae .....	2793	13	19	32	11.46	20	7.16	3	93.75	.....
Rhos .....	10,243	64	71	135	13.17	120	11.71	4	29.63	2
Ruabon .....	3249	20	31	51	15.70	50	15.39	2	39.21	1
Sesswick	313	1	2	3	9.58	6	19.17	.....	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>61,980</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>15.76</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>11.84</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29.68</b>	<b>7</b>



## THE POPULATION OF THE RURAL DISTRICT.

The estimated population of the District as given by the Registrar General was 61,980, as compared with 62,120 in 1958, which shows a fall of 140, although there was an excess of births over deaths of 243. The census is taken every 10 years so that in 1961 there should be an exact enumeration of our population.

### COMPARABILITY FACTORS.

These factors are supplied by the Registrar General to enable the crude birth and death rates to be adjusted for more accurate comparison with other areas in respect of age and sex distribution. The figure for births was 1.00 and that for deaths 1.15.

### BIRTHS.

The total number of live births during 1959 was 977, as compared with 1010 in 1958, so it has once again fallen below the 1000 mark, showing a drop of 33. These births were made up of 486 boys and 491 girls and of these 17 boys and 21 girls were illegitimate.

TABLE 3.  
BIRTHS.

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Legitimate.</i>		<i>Illegitimate.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
Abenbury .....	2	2	.....	.....	4
Allington .....	3	11	.....	.....	14
Bersham .....	28	35	2	1	66
Bieston .....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Broughton .....	66	53	5	4	128
Brymbo .....	46	26	.....	4	76
Burton .....	4	4	.....	.....	8
Cefn .....	49	46	2	2	99
Erbistock .....	3	1	.....	.....	4
Erddig .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Esc. Above .....	5	2	.....	.....	7
Esc. Below .....	18	32	.....	2	52
Gresford .....	15	18	1	.....	34
Gwersyllt .....	52	55	3	3	113
Holt .....	12	6	.....	1	19
Isycoed .....	4	3	.....	.....	7
Llangollen R. ....	21	13	.....	.....	34
Llantysilio .....	4	5	.....	.....	9
Llay .....	25	25	3	2	55
Marchwiel .....	2	3	.....	.....	5
Minera .....	9	9	.....	.....	18
Penycae .....	13	19	.....	.....	32
Rhos .....	63	70	1	1	135
Ruabon .....	20	30	.....	1	51
Sesswick .....	1	2	.....	.....	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	469	470	17	21	977

During 1959 there were 412 babies born at Trevalyn Maternity Hospital which was closed at the end of the year. It had done a wonderful job of work since its inception after the war. The hospital has now been transferred to Croesnewydd.

Quite a number of babies were born at Llangollen, Chirk and Croesnewydd hospitals, the total being 333. Adding this figure to the 412 born at Trevalyn, we find a total of 745 babies born in the various hospitals while 232 babies were born in their own homes. This shows a proportion of more than 3 to 1 in favour of hospital, which is not surprising when many of our homes are overcrowded and lack the necessary amenities for home confinements.

**TABLE 4.**  
**BIRTHS AT TREVALYN MATERNITY HOSPITAL**  
**DURING 1959.**

Parishes	Total R. D. Births	Births at Trevalyn						Total
		Males		Females		Total		
		Legit.	Illegit.	Legit.	Illegit.	Legit.	Illegit.	
Abenbury .....	4	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....	3
Allington .....	14	2	.....	10	.....	12	.....	12
Bersham .....	66	14	1	15	.....	29	1	30
Bieston .....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Broughton .....	128	32	1	25	1	57	2	59
Brymbo .....	76	15	.....	10	.....	25	.....	25
Burton .....	8	3	.....	1	.....	4	.....	4
Cefn .....	99	12	1	11	.....	23	1	24
Erbistock .....	4	3	.....	1	.....	4	.....	4
Erddig .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Esc. Above.....	7	2	.....	2	.....	4	.....	4
Esc. Below .....	52	7	.....	10	.....	17	.....	17
Gresford .....	34	9	.....	14	.....	23	.....	23
Gwersyllt .....	113	17	.....	27	3	44	3	47
Holt .....	19	9	.....	5	.....	14	.....	14
Isycoed .....	7	2	.....	2	.....	4	.....	4
Llangollen R. ....	34	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Llantysilio .....	9	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2
Llay .....	55	14	.....	9	.....	23	.....	23
Marchwiell .....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Minera .....	18	6	.....	2	.....	8	.....	8
Penycae .....	32	5	.....	10	.....	15	.....	15
Rhos .....	135	27	1	31	.....	58	1	59
Ruabon .....	51	14	.....	13	.....	27	.....	27
Sesswick .....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2
Total .....	977	201	4	203	4	404	8	412
Outward transferable Births .....	.....	188	32	166	27	354	59	413
Grand Total .....	977	389	36	369	31	758	67	825

Inward Transferable Births—333.

## **BIRTH RATE.**

The birth rate was 15.76 as compared with 16.26 in 1958. That for England and Wales was 16.50. Our birth rate is now less than that of the country as a whole.

## **STILL BIRTHS.**

There was a total of 34 still births as compared with 35 in 1958, and 26 in 1957. The last two years have shown rather high figures as compared with 1957, but are far better than 1956 when there were 50 still births.

These still births represent a considerable waste of infant life and can only be lessened by better and better ante-natal supervision of the pregnant mother. It may be that some pregnant mothers carry on working too long in this condition.

## **STILL BIRTH RATE.**

The still birth rate was 33.63. That for England and Wales was 20.70.

## **DEATHS.**

There was a total of 734 deaths during the year as compared with 745 during 1958, which shows a fall of 11. Of this total 407 were males and 327 females, which shows that 80 more men died than women.

TABLE 5.

## DEATHS.

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>		<i>Deaths under One year of age.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
Abenbury .....	2	3	.....	.....	5
Allington .....	7	2	.....	.....	9
Bersham .....	27	27	2	2	58
Bieston .....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Broughton .....	39	43	2	2	86
Brymbo .....	28	18	2	.....	48
Burton .....	3	3	1	.....	7
Cefn .....	39	28	1	1	69
Erbistock .....	3	2	.....	.....	5
Erddig .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Esc. Above .....	1	2	.....	.....	3
Esc. Below .....	20	12	1	.....	33
Gresford .....	10	12	.....	.....	22
Gwersyllt .....	35	27	2	2	66
Holt .....	3	4	1	1	9
Isycoed .....	4	1	.....	.....	5
Llan. Rural .....	19	18	.....	.....	37
Llantysilio .....	2	5	.....	.....	7
Llay .....	20	15	.....	.....	35
Marchwiell .....	8	2	.....	.....	10
Minera .....	13	10	.....	.....	23
Penycae .....	10	7	1	2	20
Rhos .....	64	52	3	1	120
Ruabon .....	29	19	.....	2	50
Sesswick .....	4	2	.....	.....	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>734</b>

The number of deaths from Cancer was 141 as compared with 123 in 1958. Cancer of the lung and bronchus caused 25 deaths, as compared with 21 in 1958 and 27 in 1957, which does not show any great increase in spite of the warnings of the ill effects of smoking. I am of the opinion that the real cause of cancer of the lung is still far from clear and could just as well be blamed on several effects—including atmospheric pollution by diesel oil fumes, soot and smoke.

TABLE 6.

## DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT DISEASES.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Lung and Bronchus	23	2	25
Breast and Uterus	1	16	17
Stomach .....	21	12	33
Others .....	39	27	66

Table 7 indicates the number of persons of both sexes who have died from the 36 various causes listed by the Registrar General. Exactly half the deaths were due to diseases of the heart and circulation, which diseases kill off most of the aged people.

There were 121 deaths from coronary thrombosis as compared with 96 in 1958, thus we find the figure has increased by 25 and included 84 men and 37 women. The increase was confined to the men.

Deaths from motor accidents numbered only 7, while suicides numbered 5.

Deaths from Tuberculosis numbered 7 as compared with 15 in 1958, showing a reduction of 8, which gives an indication of the satisfactory way in which Tuberculosis is being treated.

TABLE 7.  
CAUSES OF DEATH.

<i>Cause of Death.</i>	<i>All Ages.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory .....	7	.....	7
2. Tuberculosis, other .....	.....	.....	.....
3. Syphilitic disease .....	.....	.....	.....
4. Diphtheria .....	.....	.....	.....
5. Whooping Cough .....	.....	.....	.....
6. Meningococcal infections .....	.....	2	2
7. Acute poliomyelitis .....	.....	.....	.....
8. Measles .....	.....	.....	.....
19. Other infective and parasitic diseases .....	.....	.....	.....
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach .....	21	12	33
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus .....	23	2	25
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast .....	1	7	8
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus .....	.....	9	9
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms .....	39	27	66
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia .....	1	1	2
16. Diabetes .....	1	3	4
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system .....	53	66	119
18. Coronary disease, angina .....	84	37	121
19. Hypertension with heart disease .....	6	9	15
20. Other heart disease .....	47	65	112
21. Other circulatory disease .....	12	12	24
22. Influenza .....	6	1	7
23. Pneumonia .....	6	8	14
24. Bronchitis .....	26	12	38
25. Other diseases of respiratory system .....	8	1	9
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .....	.....	1	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .....	.....	1	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis .....	1	4	5
29. Hyperplasia of prostate .....	11	.....	11
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .....	.....	.....	.....
31. Congenital malformations .....	6	9	15
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases .....	27	27	54
33. Motor vehicle accidents .....	5	2	7
34. All other accidents .....	12	8	20
35. Suicide .....	4	1	5
36. Homicide and operations of war .....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	407	327	734



## **DEATH RATE.**

The crude death rate was 11.84 but when adjusted was 13.62, as compared with 13.91 in 1958. That for England and Wales was 11.6.

## **DEATHS.**

An analysis of the ages at death in both sexes shows that 31 males and 33 females died between the ages of 1 year and 50 years.

Between 50—60 years, there were 55 male deaths and 26 females.

Between 60—70 years, there were 115 male deaths and 62 females.

Between 70—80 years, there were 111 male deaths and 107 females.

Between 80—90 years, there were 73 male deaths and 77 females.

This shows that between 50—70 years mortality is heavier among males than females, from 70—90 years the mortality figures are high but very similar in both sexes.

Deaths in the first 12 months are given under Infant Mortality.

## **INFANTILE MORTALITY.**

There was a total of 29 infants who died below the age of 12 months, as compared with 20 in 1958, showing an increase of 9.

Only one of these was illegitimate.

## **INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.**

The Infantile Mortality rate was 29.68 per 1000 live births as compared with 19.80 in 1958.

That for England and Wales was 22.0.

## **PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

There was a total of 356 cases of infectious disease notified as compared with 400 cases in 1958. There were no severe epidemics during the year. The diseases most prevalent were Measles with 157 cases and Tuberculosis with 80 cases.

## **SCARLET FEVER.**

There were 25 cases of Scarlet Fever, most of which occurred in Llay and were mild in character, for none were removed to hospital.

## **WHOOPIING COUGH.**

There were 24 cases of Whooping Cough which were evenly spread throughout the District. 22 were below the age of 9 years.

## **PNEUMONIA.**

There were 30 cases of Pneumonia, 20 of which occurred in Llay. 19 were over the age of 25 years and 11 below that age. 4 cases were removed to hospital.

## **MEASLES.**

There were 157 cases of Measles notified, of which 113 occurred at Gresford and 19 at Rossett. The outbreaks were centred on the schools and subsided when the school holidays commenced.

## **DYSENTERY.**

There were 17 cases of Dysentery notified, of which 10 occurred in Llay, 4 in Gresford, 2 in Penycae and 1 in Rhos. These three last cases were removed to hospital.

The outbreaks were isolated and confined to several families.

## **FOOD POISONING.**

There were 9 cases of Food Poisoning notified. Two were babies who were fed on dried milk. They were removed to hospital and recovered. Six cases from Cefn were taken ill after a holiday in Blackpool where they had eaten contaminated food.

## **TUBERCULOSIS.**

There were 80 new cases of Tuberculosis notified, as compared with 69 in 1958, showing an increase of 11.

These included 75 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 5 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Of the pulmonary cases, 48 were males and 27 females, while the non-pulmonary cases included 2 males and 3 females.

The number of new cases in each age group is given in Table 11.

This shows that the males were affected at a later age than the females. Of the 48 men we find that 41 were infected over the age of 35 years and only 7 below this age. Of the 27 women we find that 13 were infected over the age of 35 years, while 14 were below this age. The occupations most predisposed to infection were mining among men and housewifery among women.



TABLE 8.  
INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES ACCORDING TO PARISHES.

Parishes	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Measles	Pulmonary T.B.	Non-Pulm. T.B.	Dysentery	Pneumonia	Puerperal Pyrexia	Food Poisoning	Erysipelas	Removed to Hospital					Total
											Pulmonary T.B.	Non-Pulm. T.B.	Dysentery	Pneumonia	Food Poisoning	
Abenbury	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Allington	...	...	19	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...
Bersham	4	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	13	...	...	...	2	...
Bieston	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Broughton	...	...	2	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	8	1	...	1	...	1
Brymbo	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	3	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	1
Burton	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Cefn	...	6	...	7	1	...	1	...	6	...	22	...	...	...	...	...
Erbistock	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Erdig	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Esclusham Above	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Esclusham Below	3	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
Gresford	1	3	13	...	1	4	2	...	1	...	124	...	...	...	...	...
Gwersyllt	1	3	11	11	...	...	3	...	1	...	19	...	...	1	...	1
Holt	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Isycoed	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Llangollen Rural	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Llantysilio	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Llay	12	...	4	8	10	...	20	1	...	...	55	1	...	2	...	3
Marchwiel	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Minera	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Penycae	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	...	...	2
Rhos	...	...	...	20	1	1	...	1	...	...	23	...	1	...	...	1
Ruabon	1	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...
Sesswick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Total	25	24	157	75	5	17	30	13	9	1	356	1	3	4	2	11

**TABLE 9.**  
**NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.**

<i>Diseases.</i>	<i>Total Cases Notified</i>	<i>Cases ad- mitted to Isolation H.</i>	<i>Total Deaths</i>
Scarlet Fever .....	25	.....	.....
Whooping Cough .....	24	.....	.....
Measles .....	157	.....	.....
Pulmonary T.B. ....	75	1	7
Non-Pulmonary T.B. ....	5	1	.....
Dysentery .....	17	3	.....
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	13	.....	.....
Pneumonia .....	30	4	14
Food Poisoning .....	9	2	...
Erysipelas .....	1	.....	.....
Totals .....	356	11	21

**TABLE 10.**  
**INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES  
ACCORDING TO AGES.**

<i>Diseases</i>	<i>Un- der 1 year</i>	<i>1 to 2</i>	<i>3 to 4</i>	<i>5 to 9</i>	<i>10 to 14</i>	<i>15 to 24</i>	<i>25 +</i>	<i>Age un- known</i>	<i>Tot.</i>
Scarlet Fever .....	.....	3	7	12	1	1	.....	1	25
Whooping Cough .....	3	5	3	11	2	.....	.....	.....	24
Measles .....	8	26	30	76	16	.....	1	.....	157
Pulmonary T.B. ....	.....	.....	1	2	2	9	61	.....	75
Non-Pulm T.B. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	5
Dysentery .....	.....	1	4	6	2	.....	4	.....	17
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4	1	13
Pneumonia .....	.....	2	3	4	.....	2	19	.....	30
Food Poisoning .....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	9
Erysipelas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Totals .....	14	37	48	111	25	22	97	2	356

TABLE 11.

**TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS AND TOTAL DEATHS  
FROM TUBERCULOSIS ACCORDING TO AGES.**

Age Groups	NEW CASES				Total	TOTAL DEATHS				Total
	Pulm.		N-Pulm.			Pulm.		N-Pulm.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 1 year										
1—4     "		1			1					
5—9     "		2			2					
10—14   "		2		1	3					
15—19   "	1	3		1	5					
20—24   "	3	2			5					
25—34   "	3	4	1	1	9					
35—44   "	7	4	1		12					
45—54   "	11	4			15	1				1
55—64   "	15	3			18	2				2
65 and over	8	2			10	4				4
Age unknown										
Totals	48	27	2	3	80	7				7

**IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA AND WHOOPING  
COUGH.**

The campaign to immunise children against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough slackened off during 1959 in order to cope with the large numbers who requested protection against Poliomyelitis.

In spite of this there were no cases of Diphtheria in our District and Whooping Cough cases were low in number and mild in form.

552 children under 14 years were immunised and the age groups are shown in the table.

The largest number were done during their first year when attending the Clinics.

**TABLE 12.****IMMUNISATION.**

Number of Children Immunised during 1959.

**Diphtheria Immunisation.**

	0—1 yr.	1—4 yrs.	5—14 yrs.	15 plus.
Primary Doses	6	5	4	
Reinforcings		0—4 yrs. 3	5—14 yrs. 11	15 plus. 2

**Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation Combined.**

	0—1 yr.	1—4 yrs.	5—14 yrs.	15 plus.
Primary Doses	470	76	6	
Booster Doses		5—9 yrs. 1	10—14 yrs. 1	15 plus. 2

**Whooping Cough Immunisation.** NIL.

**VACCINATION AGAINST SMALL POX.**

Vaccination is now carried out at the Infant Welfare Clinics as well as by General Practitioners. The clinics confine their attention to young babies but persons who have to be vaccinated to go abroad are done by their General Practitioner.

There was a total of 405 persons vaccinated for the first time, of whom 298 were under one year.

24 persons were re-vaccinated.

**TABLE 13.****VACCINATION.****Primary Vaccinations.**

<i>Under 1 yr.</i>	1 yr.	2—4 yrs.	5—14 yrs.	15 plus.
298	17	23	30	37

**Re-Vaccinations.**

<i>Under 1 yr.</i>	1 yr.	2—4 yrs.	5—14 yrs.	15 plus.
1		3	1	19

**VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS.**

This type of vaccination became very popular in 1959 and included persons from 6 months to 25 years. Evening sessions were held to accommodate the older group who were working.

The response to this campaign was most encouraging. The Table shows the numbers in age groups, and we find that 6,726

persons received their first and second injections at an interval of 1 month, while 4,017 received a third injection 12 months later, giving a grand total of 10,743 persons immunised.

**TABLE 14.**

**VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS.**

	0—5 yrs.	5—14 yrs.	15 <i>plus</i> yrs.
Received 2nd Injection :	1120	1544	4062
	0—15 <i>plus</i> yrs.		
Received 3rd Injections	4017		

**DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.**

This service is given by the County Council and becomes increasingly valuable each year. By means of Home Helps and Home Nursing it is possible to keep old people well looked after in their homes when no hospital beds are available.

The Home Help keeps the house clean and tidy and will prepare meals when necessary.

The number of Home Helps employed in our district was 82. Cases of chronic illness are the ones that require most help as shown in the Table.

**TABLE 15.**

**HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.**

**1. MATERNITY CASES.**

Trevalyn Manor Maternity Hospital	.....	47 beds.
Maelor General Hospital (Maternity Unit).	.....	18 beds.
Cottage Hospital, Llangollen	.....	6 beds
Cottage Hospital, Chirk	.....	8 beds

**2. ORTHOPAEDIC.**

Robert Jones & Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic  
Hospital, Gobowen.

**CLINICS.**

**1. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.**

These are established in the following areas :—Rhos, Llay, Southsea, Brymbo, Rhostyllen, Coedpoeth, Broughton, Cefn, Rossett, Gresford, Froncysyllte, Johnstown, Holt, Ruabon, Rhosrobin and Trevor

**2. ORTHOPAEDIC CLINICS.**

The diagnosis and after-care treatment of Orthopaedic Cases is carried out at the War Memorial Hospital, Wrexham, supplemented by institutional treatment at the Orthopaedic Hospital, Gobowen. A Clinic is also held at Cefn and also a Peripheral Physiotherapy Clinic is held there on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

**NURSING SERVICES.**

**1. GENERAL AND MIDWIFERY.**

District Nurses/Midwives and District Nurses for the home visiting of the sick and for maternity cases are provided in the following areas :—

Brynteg	1½	Holt	1
Brymbo	1	Gwersyllt	2
Broughton	1½	Llay	2
Coedpoeth	1	Rhos	3
Cefn	2	Rhostyllen	1½
Gresford	1	Ruabon	1
Garth	1		

**2. HEALTH VISITORS.**

There are eight Health Visitors (who are also School Nurses) employed in the rural district on Maternity and Child Welfare and School Medical work.

**DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.**

No. of Cases.			
Tuberculosis	.....	.....	8
Midwifery	.....	.....	10
Chronic	.....	.....	158
Others	.....	.....	52
No. of Domestic Helps employed			82



## RAINFALL.

We are supplied each year with the rainfall figures taken at Packsaddle by the Wrexham and East Denbighshire Water Co., and I am deeply grateful for the information they supply.

The total rainfall in 1959 was 32.78, as compared to 39.64 in 1958, when we had a wet summer. 1959 will be long remembered as the best summer we have had for many years, for there was hardly any rain during August and September. The wettest months were January, April, November and December.

**TABLE 16.**

**RAINFALL FIGURES TAKEN AT PACKSADDLE,  
FOR THE YEAR 1959.**

<i>Month</i>	<i>Rainfall (Inches)</i>
January	4.45
February	0.47
March	2.04
April	5.41
May	1.98
June	2.07
July	2.26
August	0.80
September	0.14
October	2.79
November	4.29
December	6.08
Total	32.78

## HOUSING.

The total number of Council Houses built in our district up to 31st December, 1959, was 6,574, of which 214 were built during the year. 85 houses were also built privately.

The one-bedroomed bungalows for old people have proved very popular. The need for this type of house is accentuated as the slum clearance programme proceeds. It is frequently found that these houses are tenanted by old age pensioners living on their own. The type of persons living in unfit houses includes two main groups. Firstly, the younger persons with young families who welcome the chance of a new Council House. Secondly, comes the group of aged persons who view with alarm the prospect of suddenly being moved to new surroundings where they feel complete strangers and where the council house rents may be more than they can afford.

The one bedroom bungalow goes a long way to solving this problem.



TABLE 17.

## HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR 1959.

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Total No. of Dwellings at 31.12.59.</i>	<i>Council Dwellings erected in 1959.</i>	<i>Private Dwellings completed in 1959.</i>	<i>Council Dwellings in course of erection 31.12.59.</i>
Abenbury .....	2	.....	.....	.....
Allington .....	165	.....	14	.....
Bersham .....	367	8	1	15
Bieston .....	4	.....	1	.....
Broughton .....	775	31	2	23
Brymbo .....	409	18	1	6
Burton .....	27	17	.....	12
Cefn .....	783	44	.....	46
Erbistock .....	18	.....	1	.....
Esc. Above	4	.....	1	.....
Esc. Below	365	.....	1	.....
Gresford .....	136	7	13	.....
Gwersyllt .....	963	29	1	6
Holt .....	71	3	.....	.....
Isycoed .....	12	.....	1	.....
Llan. Rural	193	.....	11	13
Llay .....	350	.....	4	4
Marchwiell .....	105	2	.....	.....
Minera .....	74	.....	1	.....
Penycae .....	499	44	1	40
Rhos .....	859	11	21	.....
Ruabon .....	383	.....	9	.....
Sesswick .....	10	.....	1	.....
TOTALS	6574	214	85	165

**ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
FOR THE YEAR 1959.**

---

*To the Chairman and Members of the*  
**HEALTH COMMITTEE.**

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my first Annual Report on the activities of the Public Health Inspectors' Department for the year 1959.

Mr. Dan Thomas, Chief Public Health Inspector, retired from his position on 9th March, 1959, and I would gratefully acknowledge his help and guidance during the years I worked with him.

Mr. H. Cecil D. Jones, Public Health Inspector, retired on 30th September, 1959, after nearly 50 years conscientious service with this Council.

Two new Inspectors were appointed, namely: Mr. Owen C. R. Roberts and Mr. John Morgan. Mr. Roberts' primary duty is to carry out meat inspection in the district.

The slaughtering of meat in the area has increased from year to year, and a great deal of the meat inspection has to be carried out outside the normal working hours.

In spite of certain restrictions which have curtailed our building programme, 195 unfit houses have been dealt with under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1957.

I wish to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their confidence and support since taking up my new position.

I would also like to thank the Medical Officer of Health, the Clerk and Solicitor and the Chief Officers of all Departments for their co-operation, and the staff of the Public Health Department for their loyalty and assistance in carrying out the work of the Department.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

S. DAVIES,

*Chief Public Health Inspector.*

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

The following Table gives a detailed list of the actual work done by the Public Health Inspectors in the Rural District during the year.

**TABLE 18.**

### HOUSING:

No. of houses re-roofed .....	4
No. of houses repaired—Roofs .....	127
No. of houses repaired—Walls .....	107
No. of houses repaired—Doors .....	43
No. of houses repaired—Lighting .....	52
No. of houses otherwise treated to prevent dampness .....	89
No. of houses in which defective floors were renewed .....	26
No. of houses in which defective floors were repaired .....	42
No. of houses provided with new pavements in back yards .....	40
No. of houses provided with ventilated food stores .....	8
No. of houses provided with new kitchen grates .....	38
No. of houses provided with new washing boilers .....	—
No. of houses provided with bathrooms .....	3
No. of visits re Council House Applicants .....	1201

### DRAINAGE:

No. of nuisances abated (Drains) .....	97
No. of new septic tanks constructed .....	5
No. of Inspection Chambers constructed .....	2
No. of kitchen sinks provided .....	15
No. of new drains laid to old premises .....	5
No. of drains repaired or improved .....	45

### SANITARY CONVENIENCES:

No. of new water closets provided .....	38
No. of old water closets furnished with flushing cisterns .....	44
No. of old water closets repaired .....	66
No. of privies converted into water closets .....	1
No. of privies repaired .....	1
No. of new earth closets and privies .....	—
No. of portable ashbins provided .....	354

### WATER SUPPLY:

No. of old premises supplied .....	15
No. of service pipes repaired by Owners .....	12
No. of service pipes repaired by Water Co. ....	645

### MILK (S.D.) (S.A.) ORDER, 1955:

No. of visits to premises .....	58
---------------------------------	----

### LICENSED PREMISES:

No. of visits to Licensed Premises .....	14
No. of Licenced Premises improved .....	3
No. of sanitary conveniences improved .....	4

### FACTORIES ACT, 1937:

No. of visits and inspections .....	130
No. of workshops repaired .....	—
No. of workshops cleansed on notice .....	3
No. of new sanitary conveniences provided .....	—
No. of sanitary conveniences improved .....	1

**FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955:**

No. of Food Premises improved	.....	.....	.....	1
No. of visits to Food Preparation Premises	.....	.....	.....	105
No. of visits to Canteens	.....	.....	.....	19
No. of visits to Restaurants and Snack Bars	.....	.....	.....	44
No. of visits to Fish and Chips Shops	.....	.....	.....	17
No. of visits to Ice Cream Premises	.....	.....	.....	36
No. of visits to Bakehouses	.....	.....	.....	70
No. of Bakehouses repaired	.....	.....	.....	1
No. of Bakehouses cleansed on notice	.....	.....	.....	3

**SHOPS ACT:**

No. of visits and inspections	.....	.....	.....	31
-------------------------------	-------	-------	-------	----

**MEAT INSPECTION:**

No. of visits to Slaughterhouses	.....	.....	.....	2301
No. of visits to Butchers' Shops and Stalls	.....	.....	.....	29

**OFFENSIVE TRADES:**

No. of visits to Knackers Yards	.....	.....	.....	93
---------------------------------	-------	-------	-------	----

**CLERICAL WORK:**

No. of Intimatory Notices issued	.....	.....	.....	633
No. of Intimatory Notices complied with	.....	.....	.....	726
No. of Statutory Notices issued	.....	.....	.....	35
No. of Statutory Notices complied with	.....	.....	.....	129
Total No. of Visits and Inspections	.....	.....	.....	21,173

**HOUSING.**

The work of slum clearance has been proceeded with during the year, although at a somewhat slower pace than in previous years, the number of houses dealt with being as follows :—

Clearance Areas	81 houses.
Demolition Orders	97 houses.
Closing Orders	17 houses.

During the year the Council erected 135 houses and 79 bungalows for aged persons.

The bungalows are becoming more and more popular with the aged population as the increased number of applications prove, and by providing these small bungalows a number of larger houses are released for the younger generation.

The houses erected during the year were solely for the re-housing of persons from slum clearance properties.

Sufficient housing accommodation is again becoming an acute problem. As mentioned above, the Council are not building houses for general purpose needs, and in the circumstances, I would suggest that the Council consider acquiring sites in certain parishes for the erection of houses for sale. I feel certain that there is a demand for this type of house, as the younger generation would rather pay towards the purchase of their own house than pay an economic rent to the Council.

## **OVERCROWDING.**

A large number of cases of overcrowding has been dealt with under the Slum Clearance Programme, and in addition, 48 cases have been re-housed in casual vacancies.

## **COUNCIL HOUSE TENANCIES.**

In connection with applications for tenancies of Council Houses, 1201 visits of investigation have been carried out by the department.

## **STANDARD AND IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.**

131 applications for Standard and Improvement Grants were granted during the year at a total cost to the Council of £27,090. The total cost of the works carried out on these 131 properties was £72,515. This shows an increase on last year in the number of houses improved and the cost incurred in so doing.

The majority of these houses are owner-occupied. I feel that in view of the Council's curtailed building programme, landlords should be encouraged to carry out improvements (with the aid of grants) to their houses.

## **RENT ACT, 1957.**

21 applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received during the year, all of which were considered justified. 12 owners submitted undertakings to the Council to carry out the necessary repairs to their property, and 5 of these undertakings were complied with. In 5 instances the Certificates of Disrepair were cancelled.

## **WATER SUPPLY.**

56 samples of water were taken from properties within the Council's area supplied by the Wrexham and East Denbighshire Water Company, and 63 samples from supplies provided by this Council.

All samples were submitted for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory Service, Birkenhead.

The results of the examinations are given in detail in Table 19.

**TABLE 19. WATER SUPPLY**

Nature of Sample and where taken.	Plate Count Yeastrel Agar 2 days 37°C Aerobically per ml.	Probable No. Coliform Bacilli, Mac Conkey 2 days 37°C per 100 ml.	Probable No. Faecal Coli per 100 ml.	Non-Faecal Coli per 100 ml.	Remarks.
<b>Wrexham and East Denbighshire Water Company.</b>					
1. Coedpoeth (17.2.59) .....	1	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
2. Cefn (17.2.59) .....	8	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
3. Moss, Broughton (17.2.59) .....	3	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
4. Ruabon (17.2.59) .....	3	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
5. New Brighton, Minera (3.3.59)	1	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
6. Coedpoeth (3.3.59) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
7. Newbridge (17.3.59) .....	3	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
8. Penycae (17.3.59) .....	1	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
9. Cefnybedd (17.3.59) .....	1	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
10. Coedpoeth (30.4.59) .....	2	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
11. Broughton (30.4.59) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
12. Rhosymedre (21.5.59) .....	13	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.



**TABLE 19. WATER SUPPLY—(continued)**

Nature of Sample and where taken.	Plate Count Yeastrel Agar 2 days 37°C Aerobically per ml.	Probable No. Coliform Bacilli, Mac Conkey 2 days 37°C per 100 ml.	Probable No. Faecal Coli per 100 ml.	Non-Faecal Coli per 100 ml.	Remarks.
13. Coedpoeth (21.5.59) .....	11	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
14. Ponciau (21.5.59) .....	7	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
15. Abernant, Acrefair (9.6.59) ....	7	5	5	.....	Unsatisfactory.
16. Abernant, Acrefair (18.6.59) ....	6	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
17. Lodge (18.6.59) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
18. Gwersyllt (18.6.59) .....	.....	2	.....	.....	Satisfactory.
19. Penrycae (18.6.59) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
20. Llay (18.6.59) .....	2	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
21. Gresford (23.6.59) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
22. Acrefair (7.7.59) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
23. Rhos (6.8.59) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
24. Rhosymedre (11.8.59) .....	.....	3	3	.....	Unsatisfactory.
25. Llangollen Rural (11.8.59) .....	.....	7	7	.....	Unsatisfactory.



TABLE 19. WATER SUPPLY—(continued)

Nature of Sample and where taken.	Plate Count Yeastrel Agar 2 days 37°C Aerobically per ml.	Probable No. Coliform Bacilli, Mac Conkey 2 days 37°C per 100 ml.	Probable No. Faecal Coli per 100 ml.	Non-Faecal Coli per 100 ml.	Remarks.
26. Llangollen Rural (18.8.59) .....	.....	5	1	.....	Unsatisfactory.
27. Rhosymedre (18.8.59) .....	.....	25	.....	.....	Satisfactory.
28. Rhosymedre (1.9.59) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
29. Cefn (1.9.59) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
30. Cefn (8.9.59) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
31. Cefnybedd (8.9.59) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
32. Gwersyllt (8.9.59) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
33. Ruabon (8.9.59) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
34. Rhostyllen (8.9.59) .....	.....	1	.....	.....	Satisfactory.
35. Brynteg (15.9.59) .....	.....	17	17	.....	Unsatisfactory.
36. Brymbo (15.9.59) .....	.....	3	.....	.....	Satisfactory.
37. Brynteg (22.9.59) .....	.....	50	50	.....	Unsatisfactory.
38. Brynteg (29.9.59) .....	.....	25	.....	.....	Satisfactory.

**TABLE 19. WATER SUPPLY—(continued)**

Nature of Sample and where taken.	Plate Count Yeastrel Agar 2 days 37°C Aerobically per ml.	Probable No. Coliform Bacilli, Mac Conkey 2 days 37°C per 100 ml.	Probable No. Faecal Coli per 100 ml.	Non-Faecal Coli per 100 ml.	Remarks.
39. Cefn (6.10.59) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
40. Rhostyllen (6.10.59) .....	.....	I	.....	.....	Satisfactory.
41. Gwersyllt (6.10.59) .....	.....	5	I	.....	Unsatisfactory.
42. Gwersyllt (13.10.59) .....	.....	3	I	.....	Unsatisfactory.
43. Llay (13.10.59) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
44. Ponciau (13.10.59) .....	.....	3	.....	.....	Satisfactory.
45. Gwersyllt (27.10.59) .....	.....	25	.....	.....	Satisfactory.
46. Ponciau (3.11.59) .....	.....	25	.....	.....	Please repeat.
47. Rhosymedre (3.11.59) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
48. Ruabon (3.11.59) .....	.....	I	.....	.....	Satisfactory.
49. Bradley (3.11.59) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
50. Gwersyllt (3.11.59) .....	.....	I	.....	.....	Satisfactory.
51. Ponciau (10.11.59) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.

**TABLE 19. WATER SUPPLY—(continued)**

Nature of Sample and where taken.	Plate Count Yeastrel Agar 2 days 37°C Aerobically per ml.	Probable No. Coliform Bacilli, Mac Conkey 2 days 37°C per 100 ml.	Probable No. Faecal Coli per 100 ml.	Non-Faecal Coli per 100 ml.	Remarks.
52. Rossett (10.11.59) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
53. Gwersyllt (24.11.59) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
54. Summerhill (24.11.59) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
55. Acrefair (24.11.59) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
56. Rhos (15.12.59) .....	.....	1	.....	.....	Satisfactory.
Wrexham Rural District Council Water Supplies.					
Froncysyllte Supply. . .	65	13	2	.....	Unsatisfactory.
1. Froncysyllte (17.3.59) .....	.....	180 +	180 +	.....	Gross faecal pollution.
2. Froncysyllte (7.7.59) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
3. Trevor (14.7.59) .....	.....	50	35	.....	Unsatisfactory.
4. Froncysyllte (14.7.59) .....	.....	20	14	.....	Unsatisfactory.
5. Froncysyllte (14.7.59) .....	.....				

**TABLE 19. WATER SUPPLY—(continued)**

Nature of Sample and where taken.	Plate Count Yeastrel Agar 2 days 37°C Aerobically per ml.	Probable No. Coliform Bacilli, Mac Conkey 2 days 37°C per 100 ml.	Probable No. Faecal Coli per 100 ml.	Non-Faecal Coli per 100 ml.	Remarks.
6. Froncysyllte (21.7.59) .....	.....	35	11	.....	Unsatisfactory.
7. Froncysyllte (21.7.59) .....	.....	90	90	.....	Very Unsatisfactory.
8. Froncysyllte (21.7.59) .....	.....	13	8	.....	Unsatisfactory.
9. Froncysyllte (21.7.59) .....	.....	180 +	90	.....	Very Unsatisfactory.
10. Froncysyllte (28.7.59) .....	.....	180 +	180 +	.....	Very Unsatisfactory.
11. Froncysyllte (28.7.59) .....	.....	180 +	40	.....	Unsatisfactory.
12. Froncysyllte (28.7.59) .....	.....	180 +	160	.....	Very Unsatisfactory.
13. Froncysyllte (28.7.59) .....	.....	180 +	160	.....	Very Unsatisfactory.
14. Froncysyllte (28.7.59) .....	.....	180 +	50	.....	Very Unsatisfactory.
15. Froncysyllte (28.7.59) .....	.....	180 +	180 +	.....	Very Unsatisfactory.
16. Froncysyllte (6.8.59) .....	.....	160	160	.....	Very Unsatisfactory.
17. Froncysyllte (6.8.59) .....	.....	90	35	.....	Unsatisfactory.
18. Froncysyllte (18.8.59) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.

TABLE 19. WATER SUPPLY—(continued)

Nature of Sample and where taken.	Plate Count Yeastrel Agar 2 days 37°C Aerobically per ml.	Probable No. Coliform Bacilli, Mac Conkey 2 days 37°C per 100 ml.	Probable No. Faecal Coli per 100 ml.	Non-Faecal Coli per 100 ml.	Remarks.
19. Froncysyllte (18.8.59) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
20. Froncysyllte (1.9.59) .....	.....	5	3	.....	Unsatisfactory.
21. Froncysyllte (1.9.59) .....	.....	1	.....	.....	Satisfactory.
22. Froncysyllte (8.9.59) .....	.....	25	25	.....	Unsatisfactory.
23. Froncysyllte (15.9.59) .....	.....	160	50	.....	Unsatisfactory.
24. Froncysyllte (15.9.59) .....	.....	50	50	.....	Unsatisfactory.
25. Froncysyllte (22.9.59) .....	.....	160	160	.....	Unsatisfactory.
26. Froncysyllte (22.9.59) .....	.....	180 +	180 +	.....	Unsatisfactory.
27. Froncysyllte (29.9.59) .....	.....	180 +	35	.....	Unsatisfactory.
28. Froncysyllte (29.9.59) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
29. Froncysyllte (6.10.59) .....	.....	1	1	.....	Unsatisfactory.
30. Froncysyllte (6.10.59) .....	.....	1	.....	.....	Satisfactory.
31. Froncysyllte (13.10.59) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.

**TABLE 19. WATER SUPPLY—(continued)**

Nature of Sample and where taken.	Plate Count Yeastrel Agar 2 days 37°C Aerobically per ml.	Probable No. Coliform Bacilli, Mac Conkey 2 days 37°C per 100 ml.	Probable No. Faecal Coli per 100 ml.	Non-Faecal Coli per 100 ml.	Remarks.
32. Froncysyllte (13.10.59)	.....	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
33. Froncysyllte (20.10.59)	.....	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
34. Froncysyllte (20.10.59)	.....	25	.....	.....	Satisfactory.
35. Froncysyllte (3.11.59)	.....	180 +	180 +	.....	Very Unsatisfactory.
36. Froncysyllte (3.11.59)	.....	10	.....	.....	Satisfactory.
37. Froncysyllte (10.11.59)	.....	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
38. Froncysyllte (10.11.59)	.....	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
39. Froncysyllte (10.11.59)	.....	1	.....	.....	Satisfactory.
40. Froncysyllte (19.11.59)	.....	50	.....	.....	Unsatisfactory.
41. Froncysyllte (19.11.59)	.....	180 +	.....	.....	Unsatisfactory.
42. Froncysyllte (24.11.59)	.....	5	3	.....	Unsatisfactory.
43. Froncysyllte (24.11.59)	.....	25	13	.....	Unsatisfactory.
44. Froncysyllte (1.12.59)	.....	1	.....	.....	Satisfactory.



**TABLE 19. WATER SUPPLY—(continued)**

Nature of Sample and where taken.	Plate Count Yeastel Agar 2 days 37°C Aerobically per ml.	Probable No. Coliform Bacilli, Mac Conkey 2 days 37°C per 100 ml.	Probable No. Faecal Coli per 100 ml.	Non-Faecal Coli per 100 ml.	Remarks.
45. Froncysyllte (1.12.59)	.....	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
46. Froncysyllte (1.12.59)	—	1	.....	.....	Satisfactory.
47. Froncysyllte (15.12.59)	.....	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
48. Froncysyllte (15.12.59)	.....	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
<b>Garth Supply.</b>					
1. Garth (17.3.59)	.....	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
2. Garth (9.6.59)	.....	2	2	.....	Unsatisfactory.
3. Garth (18.6.59)	1	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
4. Garth (7.7.59)	.....	35	1	.....	Unsatisfactory.
5. Garth (6.8.59)	.....	25	.....	.....	Satisfactory.
6. Garth (12.10.59)	.....	5	5	.....	Unsatisfactory.
7. Garth (27.10.59)	.....	1	1	.....	Unsatisfactory.
<b>Sunbank Supply.</b>					
1. Sun Bank (17.3.59)	1	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.

**TABLE 19. WATER SUPPLY—(continued)**

Nature of Sample and where taken.	Plate Count Yeastrel Agar 2 days 37°C Anaerobically per ml.	Probable No. Coliform Bacilli, Mac Conkey 2 days 37°C per 100 ml.	Probable No. Faecal Coli per 100 ml.	Non-Faecal Coli per 100 ml.	Remarks.
2. Sun Bank (8.9.59) .....	.....	17	11	.....	Unsatisfactory.
3. Sun Bank (15.9.59) .....	.....	3	3	.....	Unsatisfactory.
4. Sun Bank (22.9.59) .....	.....	2	.....	.....	Satisfactory.
5. Sun Bank (29.9.59) .....	.....	25	25	.....	Unsatisfactory.
6. Sun Bank (6.10.59) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
<b>Pentredwr Supply.</b>					
1. Pentredwr (22.9.59) .....	.....	1	.....	.....	Satisfactory.
2. Llandynan (22.9.59) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.

18 samples of water from farms and premises situated outside the area of the Water Undertakers were also submitted for examination as to the suitability of the supplies for domestic purposes.

### MEAT INSPECTION.

11 premises are licenced for the slaughter of animals for human consumption. During the year steps have been taken under The Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958, and The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958, to improve and modernise these premises.

The following Table gives details of the animals slaughtered and inspected.

TABLE 20.

<i>Year 1959</i>	<i>Cattle ex- clud- ing Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number killed (if known) .....	2611	1190	111	28,208	44,963	77,083
Number inspected .....	2611	1190	111	28,208	44,963	77,083
<b>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned	39	222	54	154	558	1027
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	408	380	2	2103	5574	8467
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci .....	17.12	50.59	50.45	8.00	13.64	10.32
<b>Tuberculosis only.</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned	5	27	3	.....	34	69
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	44	80	2	.....	1354	1480
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis .....	1.88	8.98	4.50	.....	3.09	2.01
<b>Cysticercosis.</b>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration .....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Generalised and totally condemned .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The total weight of carcase meat condemned as being unfit for human consumption was 107 tons, 3 cwts., 2 qr., 1½ lbs.

In 1959, the whole of the area became a Tuberculous-Free Area, and no doubt the number of tuberculous carcasses will, in the future, be reduced in number.

The number of animals slaughtered under the Tuberculosis (Slaughter of Reactors) Order, 1950, and the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, was 48.

The number of cysticercosis carcasses found was 5, and these were all treated by "deep-freeze," in compliance with the Ministry's recommendations.

For comparison, I submit below the figures relating to animals slaughtered in the rural district during the last three years.

1957.	59,958.
1958.	60,921.
1959.	77,083.

From these figures you will note that there was a big increase in 1959, resulting in a great deal of extra work for the Meat Inspectors.

Four of the slaughterhouses in the district carry on a wholesale trade, supplying meat to all parts of the country, and their businesses has increased considerably during the last three years.

A substantial part of meat inspection must be carried out at night as the meat is removed from the slaughterhouses very early the following morning. This takes up a great deal of the Inspectors' leisure time, and although they are paid overtime for this work, I would like to see some measure adopted whereby working after normal working hours could be avoided.

It would appear, however, that the Ministry is reluctant to reduce the number of slaughtering hours, but I feel that pressure should be brought to bear upon the Ministry to stipulate that all killing should be done within reasonable hours.

Although the number of animals slaughtered has increased by 16,162 in 1959, the total weight of meat condemned is only a little over 4 tons more than in the previous year. This is partially due to the reduction in the amount of tuberculosis found in cattle.

## **POULTRY INSPECTION.**

2981 carcasses of dressed poultry were inspected, of which only 5 carcasses (total weight—18 lbs.), were found to be unfit for human consumption.

## INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS.

Frequent requests are received from Food Retailers in the district for the examination of various foodstuffs suspected of not being fit for human consumption.

The following Table gives details of such foodstuffs which have been condemned.

**TABLE 21.**

Meat	152 tins.
Fish	60 tins.
Fish	56 lbs.
Carrots	3 tins.
Beans	23 tins.
Peas	99 tins.
Vegetables	1 tin.
Spaghetti	1 tin.
Tomatoes	207 tins.
Soup	86 tins.
Red Cabbage	11 jars.
Sauce	1 bottle.
Fruit	543 tins.
Milk	71 tins.
Cream	27 tins.
Rice Pudding	11 tins.
Cheese	113 boxes.

## FOOD SAMPLING.

The Denbighshire County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority, and I am indebted to T. H. Evans, Esq., Chief Inspector, Weights and Measures, for the following information in respect of formal samples taken by his department.

TABLE 22.

Article	Number Taken.	Genuine.	Not genuine or sub- standard.
Milk	112	104	8
Butter	7	7	.....
Margarine	3	3	.....
Lard	1	1	.....
Cheese	1	1	.....
Buns	1	1	.....
Oatmeal	1	1	.....
Pearl Barley	3	1	2
Tinned Luncheon Meat	1	1	.....
Sausages	5	5	.....
Suet	1	1	.....
Vinegar	1	1	.....
Salad Cream	1	1	.....
Tinned Beans	1	1	.....
Tinned Carrots	1	1	.....
Tinned Peas	1	1	.....
Dried Peas	1	1	.....
Sugar	1	1	.....
Jam	4	4	.....
Marmalade	1	1	.....
Condensed Milk	2	2	.....
Fresh Cream	1	1	.....
Ice Cream	6	5	1
Blanc Mange Powder	1	1	.....
Tea	1	1	.....
Beer	3	3	.....
Brandy	1	1	.....
Gin	1	1	.....
Rum	1	1	.....
Whiskey	1	1	.....
Gripe Mixture	1	1	.....
Cod Liver Oil	1	1	.....
Bi-Carb. of Soda	1	1	.....
Olive Oil	1	1	.....
Glycerine	1	1	.....
Tincture of Iodine	1	1	.....
Totals	172	161	11

As will be observed from the above Table, 112 samples of milk taken in the Area of the W.R.D.C. were submitted to the Public Analyst during the year, of which 8 were certified by him as being "Not Genuine." These were samples of bottled milk found in each case to be deficient in fat. In no case was the deficiency sufficiently large to justify legal proceedings being taken but in every instance the farmer or other person responsible was visited by me and advised and cautioned.

There was no trace of extraneous water in any milk sample taken in this area during the year.



In addition to the 112 samples of milk analysed by the Public Analyst 49 samples of milk taken from Schools and Institutions in the area were tested in this office by the Inspectors. All of these samples were found to be up to the presumptive standard prescribed by the Sale of Milk Regulations.

Of the sixty samples of foods and drugs, other than milk, taken in the area, an adverse report was received from the Public Analyst in respect of three of them. These were an informal sample of ice cream and two samples of pearl barley.

In the case of the ice cream sample a deficiency of fat was disclosed which on investigation was found to be due to the small shop-keeper who made it being not very sure of the proportions to be used of the constituent ingredients. From the figures he showed me I assisted him in arriving at a "mix" which should uniformly produce ice cream of at least the statutory standard of fat. A sample of ice cream taken at a later date from this shop was found to be up to standard.

The first sample of pearl barley which was taken "informally" was reported by the Analyst to be contaminated with the larvae of the flour moth *Ephestia*. The shop was immediately re-visited and a "formal" sample was taken from the same consignment of pearl barley which was in due course also reported by the Analyst as being infested with the same type of larvae. A full report was submitted to the Clerk of the County Council and after he had gone into the matter he authorised me to issue a caution in this instance. This was done and the shopkeeper later informed me that he had destroyed the very small remaining stock of this consignment of pearl barley and said he would not stock this article in future as he had very little sale for it.

## **FOOD PREMISES.**

There are 72 premises in which food is prepared for human consumption on the Council's register, three less than in 1958. 168 visits were paid to these premises and it was found that the standard of hygiene had been considerably improved.

Food handlers are becoming more conscious of the need for strict cleanliness and the public are demanding the best hygienic conditions.

Shop-keepers are aware of the public demand and have carried out many improvements to their premises. In two instances, wooden shops have been demolished and modern shops erected in their place. In these cases, the shop-keepers have found that their trade has increased due to the modern conditions in their stores.

## **FISH FRYING.**

There are 26 premises in the district where the trade of fish frying is carried on, a reduction of 13 on the previous year.

One premises was closed during the year as being unfit for carrying on the trade.

## **BUTCHERS' SHOPS.**

There are 38 butchers' shops on the Council's register, 5 premises being registered during the year and 5 discontinued.

## **BAKEHOUSES.**

There are now 18 bakehouses on the Council's register, three having discontinued business during the year. 70 visits were paid to these premises and it was found necessary to serve notices in respect of 4 thereof.

## **ICE CREAM PREMISES.**

There are 198 premises registered by the Council to store and sell Ice Cream. There were 19 new registrations during the year and 17 premises were discontinued. The majority of the retailers obtain their supplies pre-packed from the large manufacturers. All the shops comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations.

23 samples of Ice Cream were submitted for examination, the results of which were as follows :—

<i>Grade 1.</i>	<i>Grade 2.</i>	<i>Grade 3.</i>	<i>Grade 4.</i>
19	2		2

## **MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1949-1954. MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949.**

The following licences under the above regulations were issued by the Council during the year.

<b>Dealer's Licences.</b>	Pasteurised and Sterilised.	46.
	Tuberculin Tested.	46.
	Distributors	31.
	Dairy Premises.	1.

<b>Supplementary Dealer's Licences.</b>	Pasteurised and Sterilised.	7.
	Tuberculin Tested.	7.

9 samples of Milk were submitted for examination, the results of which are as follows :—

Pasteurised Milk.	5 samples.	Satisfactory.
T.T. (Pasteurised)		
Milk.	2 samples.	Satisfactory.
Sterilised Milk	2 samples.	Satisfactory.

### FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

There are 149 factories on the Council's register ; 13 new premises were registered during the year and 12 were deleted from the register.

The following Table gives details of the nature of the factories.

**TABLE 23.**

FACTORY.	<i>No. on Register.</i>
Bacon Factory .....	1
Blacksmiths .....	5
Boot Repairers .....	12
Bottling Works .....	1
Brickworks .....	10
Chemical Works .....	5
Chocolate Manufacturers .....	1
Coach Builders .....	2
Coal Washing .....	1
Cotton, Weaving and Spinning .....	3
Cycle Shops .....	4
Dairies .....	2
Dressmaking and Tailoring .....	2
Electrical Equipment .....	6
Engineering Repairs Workshops .....	2
Garages .....	40
Gas Works .....	3
Iron, Steel and Metal Manufacturers .....	3
Joinery (Upholstery and Undertaking, Builders' Shops, etc.) .....	18
Laundries .....	2
Millers .....	3
Printers .....	3
Sawmills .....	4
Seed Dressing .....	1
Slaughter Houses .....	11
Stonemasons .....	2
Tiled Fireplaces .....	2
	<hr/>
	149

### CAMPING SITES.

There are two licenced camping sites in the district, namely :—

Abbey Farm, Llangollen.  
Chester Road, Gresford.

Three applications were received from individuals for permission to site, temporarily, a caravan on land within the Council's area. Two of these applications were granted and one refused.

## **PUBLIC CLEANSING.**

Since 1st April, 1959, the Council undertakes the removal and disposal of house refuse in the whole of the district.

66 men and 12 vehicles are employed on the collection of refuse. An improvement in the service was maintained during the year, although the number of working days lost through sickness amounted to 1,665.

Difficulty is still experienced in engaging suitable labour for this work as it is unattractive, arduous, and in general, not comparable with conditions offered in industry. Several men were engaged during the year but their services had to be dispensed with as they were unsuitable for this type of work.

Our fleet of vehicles is in a better condition than in former years, but we still have two vehicles which are over 10 years old, and these should be replaced as soon as possible. I feel that in order to facilitate the work and ease the strain on the loaders, the most modern type of vehicles, which provide a lower loading line, should be provided.

The Council has one man and one machine for the semi-control of all tips. There is, naturally, an interval between each visit, during which time the tips are liable to cause a nuisance through fire, especially during the summer months when the ashbin content is of a more combustible nature.

In order to obtain the best results, I am of the opinion that the number of tips should be greatly reduced and that more centralised tipping should be utilised.

The tips are regularly treated by the Rodent Operators for the control of rats and during summer months also treated for the disinfestation of flies.

It is, and always has been, our aim to improve the efficiency of the public cleansing service and every effort is made to achieve a higher standard than that attained in previous years.

## **PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.**

Two Rodent Operators are employed full-time on this service and reports show that a great deal of work was carried out in the district during the year.

Most of the farms in our area are treated under contract by a private operator.

The public are becoming "rat-conscious" and are reporting more cases in the area.

Under the provisions of the above Act, 593 premises have been treated, necessitating 2,147 visits. The following table gives details of the properties treated.

**TABLE 24.**

	<i>Rats.</i>	<i>Mice.</i>
Domestic Premises	396	100
Business Premises	53	36
Waste Grounds, etc.	8	
	<hr/> 457	<hr/> 136
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

In addition to the above, the Council's sewers, sewerage works and refuse tips are regularly inspected and treated as found necessary.

### **INFESTATION BY VERMIN.**

52 complaints were received regarding infestation by vermin. Bugs were found in 4 council houses and 1 private house. All the infested premises were treated.

### **KNACKERS YARDS.**

There are two premises licenced as Knackers Yards, namely :—

Tyddyn Daniel, Marchwiel. (Clutton).  
Ffrwd, Brymbo. (Bond).

During the year, 11 horses were slaughtered on the premises and 23 carcasses of horses were received at the premises.

93 visits were paid to these premises which were found to be in a satisfactory condition.

### **RAG FLOCK ACT, 1951.**

Two premises are registered under the above Act, namely :—

Remploy, Trading Estate, Wrexham.  
Johnstown Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Johnstown.





